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The Hebrew

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HEBREW HEROES.

A Tale founded on Jewish History by A. L. G. M.

[CONTINUED.]

Can there be salvation for any that may not partake of the Paschal lamb? Is not exclusion from this feast exclusion from pardoning grace? Oh that there could be a Lamb whose blood could take away the sins of all the world—a sacrifice of such priceless worth, that not in Jerusalem alone, but through all the earth, there might be forgiveness, and hope, and salvation for all who in faith partake of its merits!

The solemn feast now commenced. The bread was blessed by Salathiel, broken, and then distributed around. The first cupful of wine was silently shared; but when the second was passed around, the lesser Hallel, being the 11th and 12th psalms, were chanted in low subdued tones.

Suddenly, in the midst of a verse, every voice was silenced at once, every head turned to listen. The clank of a weapon that had fallen on the paved courtyard below, was the startled assembly above that the blood-hound's bay in the door.

Travellers have found at Jerusalem, the wayfarer, ejaculating, "Abishai, starting up and drawing his sword."

"Fly, fly!" was echoed from mouth to mouth. The apartment in which the Hebrews were assembled had two doors—one communicating by a staircase with the courtyard below, the other, on the opposite side of the room, leading to the roof, which was near enough to other dwellings to afford a tolerable chance of escape to those who should make their way over them under cover of the dusk. It was partly on account of this advantage presented by Salathiel's house that it had been chosen as the scene of the Paschal Feast. The second door, through which escape might thus be effected, had been prudently left wide open, and at the first alarm there was a general rush made towards it.

Terror so often has the effect of confusing the mind, that the impression made by passing events, though painfully vivid in coloring, are not distinct in their outlines. Zarah could have given no clear account of the scene which followed, which was to her like a horrible dream. The instinct to make her escape was strong; but as she attempted to fly, the maiden's veil caught in something, she knew not what—it was three or four seconds—she seemed as many hours—before she could extricate it. Zarah heard thundering noises at the one door, rushing sounds of flight at the other; then there was a bursting open of the frail barrier which divided her from the enemy, and Zarah felt rather than saw that the place was filled with soldiers! One sight was indelibly stamped on her brain—it was that of Abishai all streaming with blood, his eyes glaring and glassed, his teeth clenched, as he hissed out the word, "apostate!" in the last pages of death. Zarah knew that he was dead.

Then rude hands were laid on herself; and the terrified girl felt as the gazelle feels under the claws of the tiger! She was too much alarmed to have breath even to utter a scream. "Hold! harm not the girl!" cried a voice which sounded to Zarah strangely familiar, though she knew not where she could possibly have heard it before; and she saw a tall officer in Syrian dress, the same who had been introduced to the reader more than once under the name of Pollux, who appeared to be in command of the assaulting party. Zarah, in her agony of terror, stretched out her hands for protection to one in whose features, even at that moment, she recognized the Hebrew type. But Zarah could not appeal for mercy save by that supplicating gesture; horror so overpowered her senses that she swooned away; and had the steel then done its cruel work, she would have felt no pain. But the command of Antiochus had been rather to seize than to slay; and the soldiers, by the order of Pollux, carried off as their only prisoner a senseless maiden, leaving the dead body of Abishai on the floor dyed with his blood.

CHAPTER XIX.

A PRISON.

From her long swoon Zarah awoke with a sensation of indescribable horror. The cold drops stood on her brow, and there was a painful tightness at her heart. The poor girl could not at once recall what had happened, but knew that it was something dreadful. The first image that rose up in her mind was that of the expiring Abishai. Zarah shuddered, trembled, raised herself by an effort to a sitting posture, and wildly gazing around her, exclaimed, "Where am I? what can have happened?"

The place in which the maiden found herself was almost quite dark, but as she glanced upwards she could see pale stars gleaming in a small and heavily-barred window. Pressing both her hands to her forehead, the young

captive recalled the terrible scene of which she had been a witness. "Oh, God be praised that beloved Hadassah was not there!" Zarah repeated again and again to herself, as if to strengthen her grasp on the only consolation which at first offered itself to her soul. "Abishai's fate is awful!" Zarah shuddered with mingled compassion and horror. "But oh, it is better, far better for him—my poor kinsman—that he did not fall into the hands of the enemy alive, as I have done! That would have been more awful still!"

Zarah was no high-spirited heroine, but a timid, gentle, loving girl, subject to fears, shrinking from danger, peculiarly sensitive to pain whether physical or mental. Though released both to Solomon and Hadassah, Zarah had neither the calm fortitude of the one, nor the exalted spirituality of the other; she deemed herself alike incapable of uttering the inspired words of a prophetess, or showing the firm endurance of a martyr.

And it was a martyr's trial that was now looming before the imprisoned maiden: she would, like Solomon and her sons, have to renounce either her faith or her life. To Zarah this was a terrible alternative, for though but a few hours previously the poor maiden had longed for death to come and release her from sorrow, the idea of its approach, heralded by such tortures as Hebrew captives had had to undergo, was insupportably dreadful to the tender spirit of Zarah.

"Oh, I fear that I shall never endure to the end; my courage will give way; I shall disgrace myself, my country, my race, and draw on myself the wrath of my God!" exclaimed Zarah, starting up in terror, after rehearsing to herself the ordeal to which her faith was likely to be exposed. "Woe is me!—what shall I do—what shall I do—there is no way of escape!" Those massive stone walls, those thick iron bars were sufficient answer to the question. Zarah leant against the wall, and raised her clasped hands towards the glimpses of sky seen between those dark bars.

"Oh, my God, have mercy upon me!" she cried; "feeble, utterly helpless in myself, I cast myself upon Thee! Thou hast said, 'When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned.' Carry the weak lamb in Thy bosom; let me feel beneath the over-arching arms!" The tears were flowing fast down Zarah's cheeks as she sobbed forth her almost inarticulate prayer: "I ask not to be saved from death—not even from torture—if it be Thy will that I should endure it; but oh, save me from falling away from Thee; save me from denying my faith, and breaking the heart of my mother!—And I shall surely be saved!"

said Zarah more calmly, her faith gaining strength from the exercise of prayer. "Perhaps the Lord will make the pain tolerable—He to whom all things are possible can do so—or He may even send an angel to protect me, as He sent His bright and holy ones to guard Elisha." The imagination of Zarah pictured a being with glorious wings flying down to her rescue, with a countenance resembling that of Lycidas—to her the type of perfect beauty. "Or the Lord may raise up some earthly friend," continued Zarah. Then fancy again pictured a Lycidas, but this time wanting the wings. The maiden stepped her weeping, and dashed the limpid drops from her eyes. A gleam of brightness seemed to illumine the dark prospect before her. How eagerly she listened to the voice of hope, even if it be but the echo of a wish, an echo thrown back from the cold hard rock which can only repeat the utterance of our own heart's desires; it comes back to us like music. Zarah's prison would have been far more dreary to the maiden, her approaching trial far more dreadful, had she known the fact that Lycidas had gone to Bethlehem, and had heard nothing of the peril of her whom he loved.

In the same unconscionable of Zarah's imminent peril, another to whom she was dearer than the sight of the eyes or the breath of life, lay extended on the ground in sleep, many miles from Jerusalem, with no pillow but that stalwart arm, around which was still twined a slight flaxen strand. A monarch might have envied the dream which made the features of the sleeper relax into an expression of happiness which, when waking, they seldom indeed wore. Maccabeus, lying on the parched dry earth, was in thought seated in an Eden of flowers, with Zarah at his side, her small hand clasped in his own. She was listening with beautiful smile and downcast eyes to words such as the warrior had never breathed to her, save in his dreams. All was peace within and without, peace deepening into rapture, even as the sky above appeared almost dark from the intensity of its blue! Such was the Hebrew's dream of Zarah!—How different the dream from the actual reality! Had Maccabeus known the actual position of the helpless girl, to guard whom from the slightest wrong he would so willingly have shed his life's blood, even that heart which had never yet quelled in the face of peril would have known for one the keenest anguish of fear!

CHAPTER XX.

THE COURT OF ANTIOCHUS.

Pierce had been the rage and disappointment of Antiochus Epiphanes on hearing of the result of the night attack on his forces at Emmaus, and the subsequent retreat of Giorgias without striking a blow. In vain the troops of that cautious leader endeavored, by exaggerating the account of the numbers of their enemies, to cover their own shame. Antiochus was furious alike at what he termed the insolence of a handful of outlaws, and the cowardice of his picked troops, who had flaunted their banners and gone forth as if to assured victory, and had then fled like some gay-plumed bird before the sweep of the eagle. Not only the oppressed inhabitants of Jerusalem and its environs had cause to tremble at the rage of the tyrant, but his own Syrian officers and the obsequious courtiers who stood in his presence.

And none more so than Pollux, once the chosen companion and special favorite of the Syrian king. Pollux had been so led with wealth and honors by his capricious master, as

to have become an object of envy to his fellow-creatures, and especially so to Lydimachus, a Syrian of high birth, who had seen himself passed in the royal favor by a rival whom he despised. And there was little cause for envying Pollux, the wretched parasite of a tyrant. Alas, for him who has bartered conscience and self-respect to win a monarch's smile! He has left the firm though narrow path of duty, to find himself on a treacherous quicksand, where the ground on which he places his foot soon begins to give way beneath him!

A few months before the time of which I am writing, Pollux, after a long sojourn in Antioch, then the capital of the Syrian dominions, had rejoined Antiochus in Jerusalem, where the monarch was holding his court in a luxurious palace which he had caused to be erected. It was here that Pollux first experienced the fickleness of royal favor. The courtier had been present at the trial of Solomon and his brave sons without making the slightest effort to save them, though their fate had moved him to something more than pity. But though Pollux could to a certain extent trample down compunction, and force his conscience to silence, he had not perfect command over his nerves. He might consent to the perpetration of horrors, but he could not endure to witness them; and as we have seen, he had quietly, and as he hoped, without attracting notice, quitted the chamber of torture.

The keen eye of Lydimachus had, however, keenly watched the movements of Pollux, and Lydimachus had not failed to make the most of the weakness betrayed by his rival.

"Pollux has sympathized with the Hebrews," observed Lydimachus to the tyrant, when Antiochus was chagrined at being baffled by the fortitude of his victims. "Pollux may wear the Syrian garb, and be loaded with favors by the mighty Syrian king, but he remains at heart a Jew."

From that day Pollux found himself an object of suspicion, and having once reached the quicksand, he gradually sank lower and lower, notwithstanding his desperate efforts to save himself from impending ruin. His most costly gifts, his most elaborate flattery, his assurances of deathless devotion to "the greatest, noblest of the kings who ever reigned on conquered Alexander, and beyond the fame of Macedonia's godlike hero," met but the coldest response. Pollux's brilliant wit, his forceful eloquence, his brilliant wit, how his forced jests fell like sparks upon water. Antiochus was growing tired of his favorite, as a child grows tired of the toy which he hugs one day, to break and fling aside the next.

All the more embarrassed was he, having the semblance of all the more degraded because of the familiarity to seem merry, with the sword of Damocles ever hanging over his head, Pollux in the midst of luxury and pomp, was one of the most miserable of mankind. The court became to him at last an almost intolerable place. In an attempt at once to free himself from its restraints, and to win back the favor of the king by military service, in an evil hour for himself, he had volunteered to join the forces of Nicanor. The courtier was incited by no military ardor; he had no desire to fall on the field of victory; Pollux was not a coward, but he clung to life as those well may cling who have forfeited all hope of anything but misery beyond it. Pollux, as we have seen, had accompanied Giorgias when that general led a detachment of chosen troops to make that night attack upon Judas which had proved so unsuccessful. With Giorgias, Pollux had returned to Jerusalem, covered with shame instead of glory. More than his fair share of the obloquy incurred had fallen to the unfortunate courtier.

"Be assured, O most mighty monarch!" thus had Lydimachus addressed the disappointed tyrant—"that had there been no sympathizers with the Hebrew rebels in the army of the king, Giorgias would have returned to Jerusalem with the head of Judas Maccabeus hanging at his saddlebow."

The insinuation was understood—the instilled poison worked its effect. Antiochus had met his former favorite with an ominous frown. He did not, however, consign Pollux to irremediable ruin; he gave him a chance of redeeming his character from the imputation of treachery towards the Syrian cause. Pollux received a commission from Antiochus to attack and seize a party of Hebrews who, according to information brought by spies, were to celebrate the Passover Feast in Salathiel's house, in defiance of the edict by which the king had endeavored to crush the religion of those who still worshipped the God of their fathers.

An office more repugnant to the feelings of Pollux could scarcely have been assigned to him, but he dare not show the slightest hesitation in obeying the mandate; nay, the courtier even feigned joy at the opportunity given him of serving the king by rooting out the religion which, in the secret depths of his heart, Pollux regarded as the only true one; for he could not obliterate from memory lessons once learned on his mother's knee. The poor wretch was, as it were, sunk in the quicksand up to his lips and would have clutched at red-hot iron, had such been the only means of drawing him upwards out of the living grave in which he was being gradually entombed.

Wearing the mask of mirth to conceal his misery, Pollux, before setting out on his hateful mission, jested in regard to the number of fanatic Jews whom he would enclose in his toils, and bring to make sport before the king, to fight with beasts in the large gymnasium, which had been erected within Jerusalem for games which the Jews regarded as unlawful and sinful. The courtier, in the presence of Antiochus, affected the gay delight of the hunter, trying to cover with a garb of levity the remorse which was gnawing at his heart, and not betray, even by a look, the secret torture which he felt.

We know what followed the attack upon Salathiel's house: the flight of the Hebrews, the fall of Abishai, whose last word and dying look inflicted upon Pollux a pang keen enough to have satisfied the fiercest thirst for revenge. When tidings were brought to the palace that the result of the boasted exertions of Pollux was the death of a single Hebrew and the

capture of one young girl, the wrath of the tyrant Antiochus Epiphanes rose higher than before. His courtiers, catching the infection of the anger of the king, showed something of what would have been the indignant rage of an audience crowding the Coliseum at Rome in the expectation of gleaning on the sight of many victims flung to the lions, had the spectacle been reduced to the sacrifice of one.

Antiochus, however determined to have what sport he could out of the single poor gazelle that had been run down by his hounds. One who—albeit, of the weaker sex—had been venturesome enough to keep the Passover feast, might make sufficient resistance to his arbitrary will to afford him a little amusement, when none more exciting could be had. The monarch therefore, after he had enjoyed his second day's siesta, gave command that the Hebrew prisoner should be brought into his presence in his grand hall of audience.

There sat the tyrant of Syria on an ivory throne, his footstool a crouching silver lion, over his head a canopy of gold. In front of the king was a splendid altar, on which fire was constantly burning before a small image of Jupiter; and the luxurious fragrance of incense, frequently thrown on this fire, filled the magnificent hall. Many courtiers, in splendid apparel, clustered on either side below the dais which raised the throned monarch above all them. Behind these were numerous slaves, mostly Nubians, richly and gaudily dressed, some of whom held aloft large fans of the peacock's many-tinted plumes. The whole scene was one of the gorgeous magnificence, the pomp and glory of the world throwing its false halo of beauty over guilty power.

Antiochus himself wore a robe crested even with sparkling jewels, worth the tribute of a conquered province. He was, as his appearance has been handed down to us on coins, a kingly-looking man, with short curled hair, and regular, strongly-marked features, but a receding forehead, and an expression cold and hard. No one would expect from him "the milk of human kindness." Antiochus looked what he was—a stern, merciless tyrant. There was at this period no preliminary sign in the appearance of the king of that frightful disease which, within a year's time, was to render him an object of horror and loathing to all who approached him—a disease so exquisitely painful, that it seemed to combine and exceed all the tortures which the tyrant had made his victims endure. Antiochus, glittering on his ivory throne, appeared to be in the prime of health as well as the zenith of power; none guessed how brief was the term of mortal existence remaining to the despot, on the breath of whose lips hung fortune or ruin, whose angry frown was a sentence of death.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE MAIDEN'S TRIAL.

Before this gorgeous assembly—before this terrible king seated, surrounded by guards, a trembling, shrinking girl, wrapping closer and closer her linen veil around her slight form and drooping head.

"Fear off her veil!" said the king.

The command was instantly obeyed, and, like the painful glare of noonday to one brought suddenly out of darkness, the terrible splendor of the scene before her flashed upon Zarah. Her exquisite beauty, as her face now flashed crimson with shame at having to meet, without the protection of a veil, so many gazing eyes, she turned pale from overwhelming fear, caused an involuntary manner of admiration to burst from the Hercules.

"No Herculean task to bend this willow wand," observed Antiochus, even his hard stern countenance relaxing into a smile. "Bring her nearer." The guards obeyed. Zarah approached the king, but with timid, faltering steps; how different from the firm tread with which a captive Maccabeus would have drawn nigh to the oppressor who might slay but never subdue him!

"There is the altar of Jupiter Olympus—that of Venus would have been more appropriate to so fair a votary," said Antiochus, with an oath; "but it little matters which deity receives the homage, so that it be duly paid. Maiden, throw some grains of your income into the flame, bend the knees in worship, and I promise you," the king added, with a laugh, "a gay house and a gallant husband, pearls and costly array, and all else that a young maid's heart can desire."

Zarah did not stir; she did not appear to have even understood or heard the words of the king, only her lips were moving in agonized prayer.

Antiochus repeated more sternly his command to offer the incense. "Oh, my God, help me; let me not be tried beyond what I can bear!" was the silent ejaculation which rose from the heart of the terror-stricken girl, as she slightly shook her bended head as her only reply.

"What! silent still," cried Antiochus, with displeasure. "Know you not, young maid, that we have workers of miracles here,"—he pointed to some black African slaves who performed the office of executioners; "these are skilful to bring sounds, and those some of the shrillest, from lips the most closely sealed."

In terror Zarah raised her dark eyes and looked wildly around her, in the vain hope of seeing some one, perhaps Lycidas himself, from whom she might receive protection or pity. But there was not a single countenance amidst the gay throng of courtiers that promised anything but cold indifference to, if not cruel amusement in her suffering or her degradation; unless, perhaps, that of Pollux formed an exception. Zarah's anxious gaze rested for a moment on his face with an imploring look of entreaty, which might have touched a harder heart than his.

"I brook no more idle delay!" cried Antiochus; "as you love your life, do sacrifice at once to my god."

"I cannot—I dare not!" exclaimed the young maid. Faint as was her utterance of the words, they were heard distinctly, so great was the silence which prevailed through the assembly in that marble hall.

The answer surprised Antiochus and his courtiers.

"Hail there some resistance in the willow wand then, after all!" cried the king, half amused and half angry. "I warrant me tough bows grow on the tree from which that slender twig has sprung. Tell me, fair rebel," he continued, "your name and lineage, and the place of your birth."

Zarah had firmly resolved that, come what might, she would betray no friend; above all, she would never draw down the fire of persecution upon the house of Hadassah. In the midst of all the misery which she was enduring from personal fear, Zarah forgot not this resolution.

"My name is Zarah; I was born in Bethlehem; my father was called Abner," faltered forth the young maid.

Pollux involuntarily started and gasped, as if every word had been a live coal dropped on his bare breast. It was well for him then that all eyes, even those of Lydimachus, were fixed at that moment on Zarah.

"Is your father living?" inquired the king, who, in the common name of Abner, did not recognize the almost forgotten one previously borne by a favorite.

"I know not," was the reply.

"Was he not with you at the rebellious meeting?" asked Antiochus.

"No; I went with my uncle, who was slain; he was my only companion thither," said the trembling maiden, thankful to be able with truth to say what would bring no person into peril.

There was a brief pause, to Zarah inexplicably awful; then Antiochus Epiphanes, who had looked on the dying agonies of Solomon and her sons, said in his stern voice of command, "I am not wont to bid thrice, and we to those who presume to neglect my bidding. Throw incense on that fire, or the consequences be upon your own head. Others have experienced ere this what it is to have my displeasure and disobey my command."

Bewildered and terrified, Zarah suffered, as if scarcely conscious of the import of the act, a few grains of incense to be put into her hand, then, recovering her self-possession, she flung them from her with a look of aversion and horror.

"Hail! it is so!" thundered Antiochus; "the incense got not into the fire, the hand that held it shall go. Executioners, do your work!"

Four of the fierce black slaves approached the young Hebrew maiden. She clasped her hands, and shrieked out, "Father, save me!" It was no mortal to whom she addressed that wild cry for help.

But the cry was answered by a mortal, Pollux, as if moved by an irresistible impulse, sprang forward, by a gesture of his hand arrested the movements of the executioners, and bent his knee before Epiphanes.

"The mighty king," he began, with a great effort to appear indifferent and at his ease; "the mighty king has spoken of magicians who have skill to force out sounds from lips that are dumb. I disprove not the power of yonder black magi; but I should deem one who superior in the mysterious art who could bring songs rather than shrieks from a Hebrew; who could subdue the proud will rather than torture the body. Oh, illustrious monarch of the world, let me but for twenty-four hours try my potent spells upon this young rebel, and I will answer for with my head that, before the twenty-four hours be past, she shall gladly and cheerfully do sacrifice to any god in Olympus, feast on swine's flesh, dance as a Bacchant, or drink wine, like Belshazzar of old, out of the vessels of the Temple. Try my powers, O king, and according to my failure or success, so be the maiden's fate and mine!"

Antiochus hesitated, with a look of keen suspicion he regarded the kneeling courtier. Zarah watched the king's countenance with breathless anxiety—a respite even of twenty-four hours seemed to the poor captive so priceless a boon. Intense was her relief when she heard the tyrant's reply to Pollux:

"Twenty-four hours' delay you have asked, and I grant it. It were a nobler triumph to make a proselyte than to slay a victim. I myself, as you well know, Pollux," continued the tyrant, with sarcastic emphasis, "won such a triumph myself. Take yonder obstinate Jewess, and upon her your spells, whatever they may be; but hear my final decision," the king raised his hand and uttered a deep oath: "If to-morrow you have failed in doing what you now undertake to perform, if the girl be obstinate still, the moment when she refuses to do sacrifice shall be your last upon earth—she shall go to the furnace and her protector to the block."

And then, with an imperious gesture of command, Antiochus dismissed the assembly.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

E. B. Drake, Esq., is an excellent nominee for Police Judge. He is a good lawyer and well liked in the community.

"TIME TRIES ALL THINGS," and has proved that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy par excellence for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, asthma, bronchitis, phthisis, sore throat, and influenza. It cures coughs and colds instantly. It soothes the irritated parts; it heals the inflammation; and even consumption itself yields to its magic influence.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if neglected, often works upon the Lungs.

COALS.—Our readers will be pleased to hear that they can get their coals and wood at cheapest rates, by Mrs. O. Dunn, 502 Third St. Mrs. Dunn sells the best coal, at retail, as follows: 1 ton from \$3 to \$4, and by the cord from 75 cents to \$1. Wood also in proportion. Give her a call.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SYNAGOGUE AT BORDEAUX.

We have been favored with additional particulars respecting the unfortunate destruction of the synagogue at Bordeaux by fire. This beautiful building was the admiration of visitors, and one of the most attractive sights in the ancient and historical capital of the Gironde. In less than an hour the structure was a heap of ruins. Unfortunately, the upper part of the building above the capitals of the pillars and the whole of the inner roof were constructed of wood, which rapidly became a prey to the flames. If the balustrade or parapet of the ladies' galleries had been made of iron or stone the great calamity might have been prevented. Again, in the instance of the Cathedral and the Alexandra Palace, the fire was occasioned by a workman. We hear a great deal of the marvellous intelligence of the working classes, but even Mr. Odger and the Honorable Anderson Herbert will forgive us if we wish that workmen would give us a proof of that intelligence by not setting our public buildings on fire quite so often. The buildings were insured for 240,000 francs, not for 149,000 francs, as stated in error; but probably a certain reduction will be made in the payment of the insurance, as it is only the synagogue proper that is burnt, and the adjoining buildings which were included in the insurance. The furniture which was of mahogany and oak is nearly all destroyed. All the ark was of mahogany, and unfortunately did not rest on masonry walls. It was in the form of a triple receptacle splendidly carved and ornamented, and adorned with a dome, to resemble in shape the tents of our ancestors in the wilderness. Twenty-two large columns in the body of the building supported the ladies' galleries. The pulpit, the reading desk, and the seven-branched candelabrum were most artistic but unfortunately all were made of wood. The synagogue was full of splendid carvings representing the vegetable productions of the Holy Land—especially the palm-tree (which predominated), the olive-tree, and the pomegranate. The drawings of the buildings have been preserved, so that it may be re-constructed in the same style. The rows of sittings were so arranged that the worshippers could all see. The minister, when he was officiating on the reading desk. The reading desk was placed on the floor of the building between the main entrance and great chandelier; the latter was exactly in the middle of the building in front of the reading desk. We are delighted to learn that fifty-two scrolls of the Law, with their ornaments, were saved from the conflagration.

We are delighted to record the following agreeable proof of the kind feeling entertained by the Roman Catholic hierarchy and Protestant community of Bordeaux towards the Jewish community of that city. It is alike creditable to the Roman Catholics and Protestants on the one hand, and to the Jews on the other; for it shows that the former are tolerant and generous, and that the latter have placed themselves in a position which entitles them to the respect of their fellow-countrymen of creeds other than their own.

On the very day on which the Synagogue of Bordeaux was unhappily burnt down, His Eminence the Cardinal Donnet sent his Vicar General, the Abbe Fritzenau, to the Chief Rabbi, to express the deep sympathy of the Cardinal at the sad disaster that had befallen the Jewish community of Bordeaux; and his Eminence assured the Chief Rabbi that he might reckon on his co-operation if he were fain to have recourse to public subscriptions to obtain the necessary funds for rebuilding the sacred edifice.

About an hour after the Vicar General of his Eminence had left, the President of the Board of Elders of the Protestant Church called on the Chief Rabbi and expressed his sympathy with the Chief Rabbi and the Jewish community in their calamity.

The venerable Ecclesiastical Chief of the Jewish congregation of Bordeaux was greatly affected by these proofs of loving and pious sympathy on the part of the heads of the Catholic and Protestant communities of the city; and we can well believe, as the French journal tells us, that in the name of his flock the reverend Rabbi thanked the pious delegates of the two Christian communities with tears in his eyes.

The "Journal de Bordeaux" says with a feeling which we fully comprehend, and with which we heartily sympathize: "What do the free thinkers and the latitudinarians think of this proof of toleration and charity?"

From this says our excellent contemporary, we can see in what good terms the three denominations recognized by the State dwell together, thanks especially to the example given by the reverend priests, pastors, and rabbis, who are at the head of the respective communities.

It may be remembered, adds the "Journal de Bordeaux," that when the late lamented Chief Rabbi of Bordeaux, Dr. Marx, was buried a priest of the Roman Church, his Eminence Cardinal Donnet, followed the coffin which held the remains of the honored Rabbi; and thus it is that the true friends of religious toleration and liberty of conscience are to be met with amongst the recognized religious denominations.

Let us add a word to the statements and inferences of our French contemporary. Let us add our testimony to the fact that religious toleration is thoroughly well understood in France and that a kindly sympathy prevails amidst the professors of authorized religions. Indeed, it is true that nothing is so tolerant and moderate as irreligion. Christianity shows itself in its brightest light in this noble fashion, when indeed it is consonant with its profession; when its leaders in this generous and pious manner, testify the sincerity of the principles which its followers profess.

Contrast this affectionate and gentle goodness of the heads of the Catholic and Protestant communities of Bordeaux with the arrogant want of charity of certain English sects and English converts. Indeed, such acts as these teach us that mankind is knit together in one common brotherhood; that Humanity and Love are among the divine laws of all believers; and that all men who trust in the God of Sinai are brethren, whether they worship in Synagogue, Church or Chapel, or even in Mosque. Whether Cardinal, Pastor, Imam or Rabbi teach them the beauty of the Bible and lead them from the ways of earth to the Grace of Heaven, by the path of Love, all believers in the One God are brethren.

YIELDING is sometimes the best way of succeeding.

When you have no observers, be afraid of yourself.

ENGLAND.—We feel pleasure in recording an incident which we believe may interest our readers. In the year 1847, on the occasion of Sir Moses Montefiore's first mission to Russia on behalf of our oppressed co-religionists, he was introduced at Wilna to Rabbi Zabi Havelzin, the celebrated Scribe of the Holy Law, who in his sacred vocation had attained a perfection acknowledged to be unsurpassed. Sir Moses availed himself of the opportunity of securing the services of eminent a Saphar, who has ever since devoted himself to the writing of a series of Sepharim, of which the twenty-first was "completed" by Sir Moses on Sunday evening, 29 ult. The greater number of this choice collection is deposited in the Synagogue at Ramsgate, and others have been presented by it founder to several congregations of our brethren as well at home as abroad, and among others to those at Melbourne and San Francisco.

The ministers of the Synagogue, the Rev. Isaac M. Myers and Rev. Emanuel Myers, Dr. Loewe, the Principal of the College, and the members of the institution, with other friends, met on Sunday evening, by invitation of Sir Moses Montefiore, at East Cliff Lodge, and had the gratification of seeing the venerable Saphar, whose eye was not dim nor his natural force abated, write the concluding words of the Pentateuch, "which Moses showed in the sight of all Israel."

The Scroll of the Law was on the following morning brought to the Synagogue by Sir Moses Montefiore, accompanied by his friend and relative, Mr. Louis Cohen, who had been present at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone and the dedication of the Synagogue, and who now after the lapse of forty years was called as "Cohen" to the new Sephar in that Synagogue.

It is a circumstance worthy of note that the day upon which Sir Moses Montefiore (accompanied by a deputation from the Board of Deputies) presented an address to the Shah of Persia, was the anniversary of many of the most prominent occasions which have distinguished his eventful career. On that day he was united in marriage to his wife, Judith, Lady Montefiore; on that day he made his first entry into the Holy City; and that day also was selected by him for the laying of the foundation stone and the dedication of both the Synagogue and the College.

GERMANY.—A young man of Durnach (Upper Alsace) some time ago publicly accused a Jew living in the same town of having murdered a Christian girl in order to make use of her blood. In the southern countries of Europe the effect of such an accusation might have been, and alas! often was, fatal to the Jews; but in Germany more enlightened views prevail. The Jew brought an action against his accuser for defamation of character; and the latter being found guilty, was condemned to pay a fine, and damages to the prosecutor.

Herr Gugenheim, the Jewish Burgomaster of Sailingen, recently took the most prominent part in the reception of a high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church. The Catholic journals comment in terms of high praise on the circumstances.

Mr. R. P. Petzette, the United States Consul in Roumania, lately passed through Dresden, and visited the synagogue in the city, on the Sabbath before last. Mr. Landau, the Rabbi, seized the opportunity of impressing on the congregation the many services rendered to the cause of Judaism by the worthy Consul.

Professor Lazarus, of Berlin, has been appointed Professor of the Universities of Berlin and Strasbourg; and Drs. Max Jaffe and Jacobson have been elected to similar posts at the University of Konigsberg.

The Burgomaster of Mayence is a Roman Catholic, his first adjunct is a Jew, and the second adjunct is a Protestant.

JEWISH VERSUS CHRISTIAN CHARITY.—The Rev. W. Freeman, M.A., a lover of the Jews if they accept Christianity, thus delivers himself of his opinion relative to their wide-spread benevolence. The sentiment is worthy of a bigoted fanatic, but happily will carry but little weight in this enlightened country: "It was reported that when a large donation from the Wesleyans during the cotton famine was presented to the London Committee, a resolution was framed to thank them for their Christian liberality; a Jew who was present objected to the word Christian, saying he did not recognize any special claim to liberality in the Christian religion. The solution of this statement must depend upon the point of view from which you regard the condition of the Jew. If you look at his position through the medium of natural religion, the Jew may be much better than many of those nations who, without a revelation, are said to be moral and intelligent, and in every way inferior to Christian nations in the practice of virtue. But if we are to take the Word of God in the Old and New Testaments as the balance in which to weigh the real state of the Jew in the light of eternity, then we shall find not only that he is miserably wanting, but that of all men he is the one who stands before God with the heaviest amount of guilt at his door; for without controversy, the blood of the crucified Jesus is upon the people of the Jews, and upon their children unto this day."

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.—An impertinent emissary of the Conversion Society, stationed at Pressburg, recently wrote a letter to Baron Rothschild pointing him to Jesus, and hoping that his acceptance of him as the Messiah would tend to his eternal salvation. Although he got a "polite rebuff," the missionary cantingly adds: "Feeling I am not better than the Master or other good men (sic), I must complain." Leaving out the primary question of this unseemly intrusion, ought not this missionary be dismissed for advocating Catholicism while being paid for teaching Protestantism? His employers ought really to look into the matter.

Private letters from Vienna state that the American department of the Exhibition will be complete in a much shorter time than was at first anticipated. This unlooked-for result is due almost entirely to the efforts of Mr. J. S. Schultz, of New York, and Mr. Louis Seasson, of Cincinnati, both co-religionists.

An International Patent Congress is to be held in Vienna on the 14th of August. The language to be used at the Congress will be German, but English, French, and Hebrew will be admitted.

If you touch pitch it will stick to your fingers; so, if you associate with evil companions you will acquire their habits.

He who makes himself beloved by his fellow-creatures, makes himself acceptable to God.

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DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, prepared from the best and purest materials and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine; and while it is a most effective remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskilful hands.

It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over thirty years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent Physicians commend it as a most effective preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, etc., but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint; it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, and all other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

We would caution the public against all imitations of our preparation, either in name, or style of putting up.

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Table with 4 columns: Name, Residence, Term, overdu time of death, Am't Paid.

A. G. E. Miller	Portland, O.	Six Months	\$5,000
J. W. Jones	Colusa, Cal.	Four Months	10,000
J. B. Baldwin	Colusa, Cal.	Three Months	1,000
D. O. Leary	Colusa, Cal.	Fourteen Mts.	3,000
T. E. Potter	Virginia, Nev.	Ten Days	2,500
L. G. Peck	Walnut Creek	Seven Months	5,000
J. H. Galdon	Princeton, Cal.	Four Months	3,000
J. Levison	Boise City, I.T.	Two Months	10,000
C. W. Salter	Fort-Union, N.M.	Two Months	5,000
C. O. Stevens	Daviesville, Cal.	One Month	1,000
D. R. Sample	Sacramento, O.	Four Months	1,000
L. B. Bagg	La Porte, Cal.	Eighteen Mths.	2,500
G. M. Drinkwater	Cherokee Flat	Fifteen Month	5,000
W. L. Howard	Cherokee Flat	Nineteen Mts.	5,000

Had the above Policies been in any other than a Massachusetts Company, they would have been forfeited.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, (5633) 1873.

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For Rent, Office, No. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

OUR PAST AND OUR FUTURE.

At this season of the year, which has been devoted from the very commencement of our dispersion until now to the commemoration of what we suffered when our sins appealed against us, when our backsliding demanded almost our extermination, when it was merely the undeserved mercy of God which permitted a small remnant to escape the pestilence, and the famine, and the sword, which slew our multitudes—at this season of our annual commemoration it is surely fitting to us, as thinking men, to dwell on the past and the future, and to indulge in reflection, be it ever so little, on what we have been and what we may become again. It is illy in accordance with the qualities of rational worshippers to let season after season pass by, and to observe the facts and ceremonies by rote merely, without permitting them to have any further influence on our character; for if this were all that is needed, it is evident from the character and writings of the prophets that they would not have sanctioned burdens in addition to the law on the people. But we know that the facts were so sanctioned, and that the great council of our nation confirmed them at a later period, and that the people always acquiesced in them, even when they were kindly treated, and they kept alive the commemoration of Jerusalem at the height of earthly prosperity. It is therefore evident that to us, who live now free from the fear of tyranny, and in the equality under the law which this country enjoys, there must be something significant in the season of mourning for the fall of our ancient state. Let it be then our study to trace some of the causes which should influence us to weep for Jerusalem when our joy is the highest, nor to forget our ancient city when all around us smiles with pleasure and prosperity.

My country! O, my country! is the exclamation of the patriot when, exiled from his native land, he recalls on distant shores the paternal roof which he may not hope to see again, because of the tyrant that forbids his return. He dwells with a melancholy pleasure on the hills of his cherished neighborhood, where as a child he used to play with the companions of his early years. He recalls his innocent sports, his search for the wild berries and fruit of the pleasant valleys which surrounded his father's cottage, and lives over again in the rapid flight of the imagination the years which have elapsed from his cradled infancy to his now unhappy manhood; and though the stranger's land be more fruitful than his, though he now quaffs in the fragrance which scents the gale, odors unknown to his rugged clime, he will disdain all the allurements of nature and art, and sigh once more to behold the rugged and barren land which he loves because there he drew his first breath—because there repose the bones of his cherished parents, and there hidden the ashes of one who had vowed to travel with him the varied road of life.

Have we not as a nation also some recollections which carry us back to Palestine, and for which no compensation obtained in other lands can repay us? What were we in our ancient land, even when suffering at times the visitation due to our sins? We were under the worst circumstances a united people, having one country, one law, one destiny. When the teachers of righteousness arose among us, they addressed not merely a small isolated congregation, where the voice of admonition is rendered fruitless by the surrounding evil influences, which stifle now among us all appeals to amendment: but they called on a whole people, an entire race of believers, and they poured forth such strains of eloquence as only such a pulpit as the entrance to the temple could elicit; and they spoke in such terms of entreaty as only they could employ whose whole soul was bound up in the welfare of their nation. And in good truth, it is not to be supposed that, though they failed in arresting the degeneracy of their age, they were not entirely without effect; for they did oppose, and that with success, the entire overthrow of the great fabric of the law; they stemmed the overwhelming torrent of gentile corruption which had seized on the men of Judah and the daughters of Zion; and to them we owe it that we are not lost in the whirlpool of heathenism and profligacy, and that there are left those whose mouth swear fealty to the Lord, and in whose hearts his law is fully implanted to the moment of their death. It was owing to their teaching that we had the myriads of saints who primed nothing but the Creator and his law; who loved Him with the ardent devotion of faithful children; who saw nothing in all the earth but a preparation for a better life; and who hence were enabled to resign all, life itself included, the moment they believed that the sacrifice was demanded by the service of their Maker, whom they were ready to follow through the gates of death into a glorious eternity, so his word bid them advance in this road so beset with terror to common mortals. And oh! when we lived in our own land, and obeyed our own laws, the villages three times every year

poured forth all their male population, and troops followed on troops to his; themselves to the mountains of our Lord, to worship the Father of all in the place chosen as his residence. There came the age-bowed man of a hundred years, leaning on his staff because of the multitude of his days, and by his side skipped the grandchild of the fourth generation; the one once more to see the sanctuary of his God before his departure hence, the other to be there for the first time amidst the faithful multitude; and there came the shepherd who had left his flock in the desert; and the merchant from the seashore, and the farmer from the plains of Jezreel, and the laborer from his work-bench, all eager to testify their reverence for the portion which they had received from the almighty Disposer of events, and none afraid because behind him were left his wealth, and those dear to his heart without his arm to protect, without his vigilance to watch over them; in the full confidence that He who had ordained for them to seek his courts, would not fail in his promise, and not permit the sword to pass through the land, nor suffer the wild beasts to injure the unprotected and to let the rain be given in its due season only, not to come to destroy and to sweep away the labors of these who looked up to Him as their sovereign, their Lord, their God.—And if there was a contest between neighbor and neighbor, any unkindness of feeling, any estrangement between brother and brother, where better than at the foot of the altar could peace be restored? Who more fittingly than the priests of God could interpose to arrest enmity and restrain the angry strife?—And between Israelite and Israelite there was no distinction: we knew nothing of a nobility, nothing of privileged classes; all were servants alike to the Most High, all were equals to the other. Labor was the lot of all, as all were the sons of mortality; but no one was degraded by the handicraft he pursued; and an exaltation to the offices which the people were empowered to bestow, did not render any one more than one of his brothers, and he was bound by the same laws and regulations which were for the government of the whole state, and there was no immunity for crime which the highest even might have committed. From the sanctuary, therefore, at the very season of the festivals, proceeded then the stream of justice to all the land; and there, when all Israel appeared to worship the Lord, were felt the benefits which result from equitable laws administered for the benefit of all by those who owed their elevation to their brother Israelites, and with them feared the great Head of their common country.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

[From the Resident Correspondent of THE HEBREW.]

NEW YORK, July 28th, 1873. EDITOR HEBREW:—An important commission has been created by the last legislature of the State of New York, namely a commission of charitable correction. They will have exclusive jurisdiction over all juvenile delinquents, truant, and other children under fourteen years of age regarded as vagrants and subjects for charitable and correctional institutions. The new commission is of importance from a religious point of view. Two great agencies in this city undertake the care of children classed under the head of abandoned and vagrant. These two are a Catholic and a Protestant institution, while no provision is made for Jewish children. The managers of the Catholic Protectors have been noted for their eagerness to draw into their institution all the children which it has been possible for them to obtain, while the Juvenile Asylum was not less active in that direction. The Mayor has the appointment of the new commissioners, and as he is known as a strong advocate of Protestant ideas, he is reported to intend to appoint a Protestant and an Israelite as commissioners, the latter is expected to be quite impartial in the performance of his duty. The excellent services done by Mr. Mayer Stern, as a commissioner of Charities and Correction in settling all sectarian disputes between Catholics and Protestants with impartiality, encourages the press generally to urge the appointment of another prominent Israelite for commissioner of charitable correction.

The latest news in Jewish circles, is the disappointment of the congregation Anshe Chesed, who expected Dr. Kaempf of Prague, as their preacher, and are almost ready to consecrate their new temple on Lexington Avenue. Almost at the last moment he was persuaded by his congregation in Prague, where he officiated for the last twenty-eight years, to remain with them, and the congregation of this city is now forced to secure another preacher. They are able and willing to pay a very liberal salary, and expect that one of the renowned preachers of Germany may still be induced to come to New York.

If the heterogeneous views of our Rabbis were not a matter of notoriety, we would almost suspect, that the presence of a number of them at one watering place is not accidental, but that they really think to consult about some united action for the benefit of Judaism. Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Dr. Adler, and I. I. Lyons of New York, Dr. De Sola of Montreal, Rev. Dr. Naumburg of Pittsburgh, and Rev. A. Cohen of Washington are at present in Long Branch. Could these learned gentlemen meet, and improve the opportunity for the common welfare? Many important political movements have been agreed upon at that popular watering place, why could not our Rabbis surprise us with some important news, and prove to the world, that they even in their retirement have

the best of their flocks at heart? Rev. S. M. Isaacs and Dr. De Sola paid a visit to President Grant.

While our wealthier citizens are rusticated all over the surrounding country, those that have to remain in the city enjoy themselves, as best they can, with picnics, excursions etc. Several Lodges of the Bnai B'rith and Sons of Israel have given well attained picnics. Since about a week we have very unsettled weather and different picnics have been spoiled by rain.

Truly yours,

S.

HEBREW AND PERSIAN.

Ominous indeed to all their persecutors is the swift and unexampled progress of the Hebrew race. Always preserving their industry and moral vigor, their intellectual progress, through every period of oppression, always the beneficiaries of barbarous Europe, its teachers as well as its capitalists, the Israelites are in our day almost the masters of European civilization. They influence the press and the telegraph, the news and literature, the money markets and the debts of most modern communities. Intelligent Jews edit the best journals of Italy and Austria, Semitic merchants regulate the exchanges of Europe and America, Hebrew speculators are purchasing the Oriental empires that once tormented the land of David, and an enterprising Israelite has at last taken captive the Shah of Persia, Nasir-ed-Din, and sent him on a speculative tour through all the courts of Europe.

Had Xerxes or Darius been permitted to approach the British court, he could scarcely have met with a more splendid reception than that of his feeble successor. Covered with diamonds that probably belong to his creditors, and with a semi-barbarous repate that no diamonds or rubies could brighten, our modern Prince of Persia has fled from his famine-stricken kingdom upon a royal speculation to the Western courts. In England he has been received with honors that might well be reserved for better men. Royalty has welcomed its wandering brother with more than usual liberality. The Shah of Persia has been overpowered with the attentions of the noble and the famous. Even the people of England seem to have yielded to his glittering attractions. The Shah has been invited to rich feasts by aldermen and courted by assiduous mayors. He has escaped in safety from a throng of admirers and a round of festive engagements that seemed more than mortal could endure. Yet it appears that the embarrassed monarch has just sold himself to a speculator. By a rare revolution in the history of nations, Baron de Reuter, one of the most enterprising and acute of the children of Abraham, has been endowed with a money sovereignty over Persia. He is to build its railways, develop the resources of the country, draw to its famine-stricken borders the capital of the West; and the Shah may have seen in his flattering reception in England a golden promise of successful speculation. If Baron de Reuter and the Shah succeed in their plan of drawing a stream of British opulence to Persia, they may, perhaps, avert famine and disorder, however little the stockholders of the mines, the railways and the serfs over whom the baron gives them despotic power, may benefit from the enterprise.

But the bargain seems hard for Persia. The whole country is farmed out to the acute and modern Daniel. Baron de Reuter may make any railways he pleases in Persia; he has the control of forests, canals, and of all mines but those of the precious metals; may prevent all other speculators from interfering with the public works, and will be supplied with cheap labor by the authority of the Shah. The unhappy people are to be compelled, it seems, to labor for their Hebrew master. The retribution is complete, and the children of Israel rule over their ancient oppressors. Yet possibly, with our novel opinions upon personal freedom, some of us may object to a wandering sovereign letting his kingdom like a farm, and placing his subjects in the hands of a foreign task-master. De Reuter will probably prove a better ruler than the Shah; but few even in England, we believe, will care to join in an enterprise that may produce a new form of slavery. The English people may seize an opportunity which will give them control of a kingdom that may afford a new line of resistance to the southward progress of Russia; but they can scarcely take part in a bargain that is to be fulfilled by the terrors of despotism. They must amend the terms of the contract so as to give freedom and liberal pay to the Persian laborers, if they would the general reproach of civilization.

Baron de Reuter, the new Prince of Persia, will have before him no common opportunity for benefiting a miserable nation. He will, first, no doubt, remove all those pains that weigh upon his fellow-Hebrews in the barbarous region, and which the impulsive, not to say unmannerly, Shah refused to hear of or to lighten when applied to a Hebrew deputation at Berlin. He will be obliged to reanimate those desolated provinces where the people have been predated and wasted by famine and plague; and if he can throw a new air of prosperity over a fallen nation, he will not have brought the Shah to Europe in vain. The example is a suggestive one. We may have stock companies formed for managing all the Oriental empires. Egypt and Syria may fall into the hands of stock-jobbers, and Jerusalem be purchased by an association of brokers. Possible even France and Spain may be at last creditably governed by a joint-stock company, and Bourbon and Napoleon be restricted from the costly luxuries of warfare and usurpations. And in this reform Hebrew common-sense will have no light share.—Harper's Weekly.

ROMANIA.—The following telegram has been received in London: Vienna, June 30th.—A deputation from the Jewish community at Vienna and from the Austrian Reichsrath, Herr Kuranda, was cordially received by Prince Charles of Roumania. The object of the deputation was to make representations respecting the treatment of the Jews in Roumania. The Prince discussed the matter at some length warmly, stated that it was one of the most important questions he had to deal with, and he promised to receive the deputation again upon his return journey through Vienna.

DEATH OF DR. GUINZBURG.

Rev. Dr. Aaron Guinzburg (Guensburg) died Saturday last, at his residence in Boston, surrounded by his family and friends. He was truly a good man. In all relations of public life, as a public man, a rabbi, a father, a spouse or neighbor, this beautiful feature of genuine goodness endeared him to every body, and makes his loss so much more grievous to all who have known him.

Aaron Guinzburg was born in Prague (we believe in 1812). He grew up a disciple of Rabbi Loeb Elogan and Rabbi Samuel Freund. Having gone through the gymnasium and the philosophical course of that University, he married the daughter of a prominent family (Kuh) in that city, and was appointed Rabbi of the congregation of Libohowitz, in Bohemia. He was a promising young Rabbi, well versed in Jewish lore, educated according to the best standard of that age and country, a talented orator, zealous in behalf of his religion and cerebellarists, and eager to be useful to his fellow-men.

In 1845, this young Rabbi was bold enough to write a book in defense of his oppressed brethren and misrepresented Judaism. He wrote "Dogmatisch Historische Beleuchtung des alten Judenthums," which was published in Prague in 1846, by M. I. Landau, and dedicated to Moses Moskowitz. In this book the author demonstrated his extensive learning in history and the Jewish sources, and with all possible courtesy and humility, uncovered all the wrongs done to the Austrian Jew. He had the boldness to demand the emancipation of the Jews, and grounded his demand on the words and promises of former Emperors. The consequence was that he was a lost case in Austria, and sooner or later he was obliged to leave the country. He left Austria, and came with his family to this country in 1847, we believe; was elected Rabbi of the Fels Point congregation of Rochester, N. Y., and last of a Boston congregation. He was a Professor of various Institutes of learning, and worked hard, though with poor success, all his life time—always honest, upright, pious, and humane. Alas! he was one of the pioneers in the American Synagogue, who, with the exception of a few invincibles, were shamefully maltreated, which dispirited and intimidated them. This was also the case with Rabbi Guinzburg. Though naturally zealous and fiery, circumstances and treatment changed him, so that he had not boldness enough to side publicly and fully with any of two sides in the camp of Israel. He was inclined to the side of reform, but was held back by circumstances. He toiled, and died a poor man. Whether the three congregations whom he had specially served have thought of him, while he laid prostrate on his dying couch (some did), or whether they have inquired about his bereft family, we know not; we know, however, what their duty is.

As a writer, Rabbi Guinzburg has become known through the columns of the *Israelite*, in which many of his sermons and essays appeared, also his polemics with M. E. M., and various other contributions. He was sagacious, somewhat lengthy, but always reasonable and rational. He was of a conciliatory nature, and had, therefore, many warm friends among Christians, who respected his learning and loved his goodness.

As a friend, the deceased was faithful, warm, generous, and sincere, dear to the heart of the writer of these brief lines in testimony of a good man, whose loss we lament, and whose bereft family we would desire to console, if we had words to do it. God's will has been done. He has given, He has taken away. "Blessed be the name of the Lord."

Such is in brief the career and fate of a poor pioneer of the American Synagogue. We lay down our pen and say no more.—*Israelite*.

EXCESSES COMMITTED IN CANEA.—M. Cohen, of Canea, writes to the "Archives Israelites" that on the 24th of May a mob entered the Jewish quarter, and under the pretext that a child of ten years had disappeared, assumed the functions of the police and searched the houses at ten o'clock in the evening. A tumult ensued, which would have had fatal results had not opportunely the Chief of Police arrived with his forces and taken the intruders into custody. The Governor-General, Safet Pasha, at the instance of the French Consul, came down with a portion of the garrison and assured the alarmed people that they had no danger to apprehend. Patrols kept watch during the night, which therefore passed off in quiet.

On the following day the missing child was found at the distance of several miles, and had declared that he had run away to escape the ill-treatment of his aunt. M. Cohen very aptly asks what would have been the fate of the poor Jew if the child had really been lost, if for example it had fallen into a river or into the sea? And he complains that on the one hand the Jews of the island, unlike the Jews in the East, are too inert under such provocation; and on the other hand the Government allows itself to be influenced by the Greek officials, and does not punish the offenders according to its deserts.

Proper measures have however in the present case been adopted, and it is to be hoped that we have heard the last of such outrages at Canea.

SWITZERLAND.—In former days Switzerland was the hotbed of intolerance. It was an inglorious exception to find Jewish settlers in some of the Swiss cantons. Modern legislation makes amends for this inglorious exclusion. In the revision of the Federal constitution, we meet with the following proposals:

(No. 43.) Liberty of faith and conscience is inviolable. No one can be coerced to take part in a religious community, in religious instruction, or in the performance of a religious act. Political and civil rights cannot be made to depend on enactments and provisions of an ecclesiastical or a religious character. The profession of a creed does not absolve from the discharge of civil duties. No one is bound to pay rates imposed for particular ritual objects of any religious body of which the ratepayer is not a member.

NEVADA CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

A. J. O. K. S. B.

EDITOR HEBREW:—A word or two from a distant place where Israelites sojourn, and where the noble Order K. S. B. has lately been planted; the deeply set roots spring forth a blooming Lodge, whose branches are spreading over every Israelite in this country, its beauties and its teachings are identified by its usefulness. Mankind is no longer separated, we are linked into the great iron chain, that unites us in one good common cause, to be useful to our fellow-man. North Star Lodge, No. 12, of A. J. O. K. S. B. has on last Sunday evening, the 3d of August, 1873 (5633), been honored upon a special invitation by the M. W. Grand Saar, A. Blackman, of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the Pacific Coast; his reception to the place after a short period of eight weeks has been most cordial, equally as enthusiastic as on the former occasion, being the institution of the Lodge on June the 8th, 1873. A committee consisting of the W. A., A. Goldsmith, Bro. J. Rosenthal, Bro. Sefer E. Goldsmith, proceeded to Colfax in a beautiful Baroucha to receive the distinguished brother, who, on Sunday evening, August the 3d, appeared in the Lodge accompanied by the following Grand Officers: Bro. A. J. Zekind, Deputy Grand Saar; Bro. W. W. Jacob, (of Har Sinai Lodge No. 5) Deputy Grand Cohan; Bro. Julius Levy, Deputy Grand Nassi; Bro. N. Nathan, Deputy Grand Sofer; who installed the following brethren as officers for the ensuing term: W. A., A. Goldsmith; Nassi, L. Jacobs; Ach., A. Baruch; Ah., A. Blumenthal; Sofer, E. Goldsmith; Giber, Julius Greenwald; Shomer H., L. Hirschman; Sgan, A. Rosenthal; Cohan, H. I. Zekind; Shomer, Joe Blum. After the installation the Lodge resumed its regular business and passed the following resolutions of thanks to the M. W. Grand Saar, A. Blackman, of the M. W. Grand Lodge, of the Pacific Coast.

Whereas, North Star Lodge No. 12, has been honored by a visit of our M. W. Grand Saar, A. Blackman, on Sunday, August 3d, 1873, for the purpose of installing the officers of North Star Lodge No. 12, A. J. O. K. S. B., be it therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of North Star Lodge No. 12, are due and are hereby gratefully tendered, to our M. W. Grand Saar, A. Blackman, for the very eloquent and most impressive and solemn manner in which he has installed the officers.

Resolved, That in our M. W. Grand Saar, A. Blackman, we recognize one of the brightest ornaments of our Order, as well as one of the ablest and most efficient expounder of the work of our noble Order, A. J. O. K. S. B.

Resolved, That the above Preambles and Resolutions be spread on our minute-book, a copy thereof be sent to our M. W. Grand Saar and also to the M. W. Grand Lodge of the Pacific Coast.

A. Goldsmith, Committee
A. I. Zekind, on
L. Jacobs, Resolutions.

The Lodge then adjourned to Temperance Hall to participate in a collation given in honor of our M. W. Grand Saar, A. Blackman and the officers elect, after doing justice to the innerman, offered the following toasts which were able responded to by the members of North Star Lodge:

First toast, To the health and prosperity of our M. W. Grand Saar and family, ably and eloquently responded by Bro. A. I. Zekind.

Second, The M. W. Grand Lodge, responded by the M. W. Grand Saar in an eloquent and fluent speech, which called forth long and well deserved applause.

Third, North Star Lodge No. 12, feelingly responded by the W. A. of the Lodge, A. Goldsmith.

Fourth, Sarah Lodge No. 4, responded by E. Goldsmith.

Prof. B. and L. — Heute Abend und morgen Nachmittags finden die letzten Vorstellungen dieses berühmten Zauberers statt. Da ein ganz neues Programm aufgestellt ist, von dem wir vor allem die prächtigen Reklamationen (ganz neue Szenarien) hervorheben wollen, so machen wir unsere Leser hierauf ganz besonders aufmerksam, und hoffen, daß sich dieselben recht zahlreich einfinden werden.

Strassen-Superintendent. — Herr John Apel, ein alter Californier, wohlbekannt in dieser Stadt, hat die Nomination für Strassen-Superintendent angenommen, und glauben wir wohl, daß derselbe, wenn erwählt, sein Amt ehrenvoll verwaltet wird.

Der Demokratische Candidat für District Attorney, ist Herr Thomas P. Ryan, ein all unsern Lesern wohlbekannte Persönlichkeit.

Zum Nutzen unserer Leser sind wir verpflichtet zu konstatieren, daß das Overland House, 531 und 533 Sacramento Straße, das am centralsten gelegene, best gebaute und blühende Hotel dieses der Rocky Mountains ist. Es ist für den Fremden mehr ein ruhiges Heim, als ein eindrucksvolles Haus, da der würdige Besitzer Herr E. Clinton, alles daran setzt, sein Hotel von keinem anderen im Staate übertrifft zu lassen. Die Preise des Hotels sind außerordentlich billig und die Küche die beste die man sich wünschen kann.

The Wear and Tear of Life.

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have as much to do with shortening it as disease. They are in fact the source of many ailments and physical disabilities. Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affections of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headache, hypochondria and monomania are among these distressing fruits. It is, therefore, of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy business responsibilities, or harassed by family troubles, or excited by speculation, or perplexed by a multiplicity of enterprises, or in any way overtaxed or overworked, should keep up their stamina by the daily use of a wholesome tonic. Thousands of persons thus circumstanced are enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, health and mental clearness, by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken down by over-much brain work or exhausting physical labor, are kept at bay by the resistant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nervous systems and the vital organs. At this season, when the heat is evaporating the elements of strength from every poor, an invigorant is absolutely essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by the more robust if they desire to keep their athletic capabilities in status quo. Hence a course of Hostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defence against the invisible disease agent in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most potent of all preventive medicines, and for all complaints which affect the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and interfere with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, it is the standard remedy.

BORN.

In this city, August 1, to the wife of Jacob Gans, a daughter.
In this city, August 1, to the wife of Samuel Rosenblatt, a son.
In this city, August 4, to the wife of G. M. Berry, a son.
In Carson City, Nev., July 30, to the wife of L. Morris, a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, July 30, Paul Loewenthal to Emma Phillips.

DIED.

In this city, August 3, J. Gustav Sturszinger, a native of Switzerland, aged 43 years and 1 month.

CONGREGATION EMANUEL.

ANNUAL SALE

RENTING OF SEATS.

The Annual Sale and Renting of Seats will take place in the Synagogue, on Sutter street, on Sunday Morning, August 24th, At 10 o'clock, under the supervision of the Seat Committee.

Immediately after the Sale and Renting of Seats to Members, the renting of Seats to Non-members will take place.

Forfeited Seats of delinquent Members will also be sold to the highest bidder.

By order of the Board,
EMANUEL LEVY, Secretary.
A. GOLDSMITH, } Seat Committee.
J. GREENBAUM, }
M. MEYERHEIM, }

PURE BLOOD Spanish Merino Sheep, GUARANTEED.

100 BUCKS

A FEW EWES,

Bred from Vermont stock, a portion by Jewett & Bro., of Kern county.

Can be seen at

SWEENEY'S YARD,

Corner of Howard and Tenth streets.

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R. F. RYAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and a PROCTOR AND ADVOCATE IN ADMIRALTY. Office removed to the S. W. corner of Montgomery and Clay sts. Mr. R. practices in all the State and Federal Courts, and attends to all business before the different Departments at Washington, City District of Columbia.

New Advertisements.

Regular Democratic Nominee

(Endorsed by the Liberal Reformers.)

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732 MARKET STREET, near Kearny, San Francisco.



WE CUT MORE OR LESS SPRING, AS DESIRED.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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WHIPS, LEATHER, COLLARS, ETC.

104 and 106 FRONT STREET,

Near Pine.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Wood and Coal Yard,

503 THIRD STREET.

Near Bryant.....San Francisco.

MRS. C. DUNN, Proprietress.

I will sell Wood and Coal of the best quality, at prices lower than any other yard in this city. Give me a call and convince yourself.

Fifteen Years on the Pacific Coast

PROVES THAT

Steinway & Son's Pianos

ARE THE ONLY ONES TO BE

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M. GRAY, AGENT.

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F. SCHENEMANN, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GUNS, A. Pistols, Cutlery, Fishing and Sporting Materials of every description, at lowest rates, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has removed his well known business from Clay Street to

No. 517 Kearny street,

Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco.

Sole Agency of the celebrated NEEDLE GUNS, Rifles and Shotguns.

Jobbing and Repairing done in the best manner, with neatness and dispatch.

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REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

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Assembly,

SAMUEL FOSTER.

Republican Nominee for

ASSEMBLY,

Julius Buhlert.

Republican Nominee for

ASSEMBLY,

O. F. VON RHEIN.

Republican Nominee for

ASSEMBLY,

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Strict attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate.—A good assortment of Property in all parts of the city constantly on hand.

Loans negotiated on the most reasonable terms

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JAMES H. CUMMINGS.

New Advertisements.

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Bush street, bet. Kearny and Montgomery.

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In compliance with numerous requests (personal and by letter), the management, in deference to public desire, has determined to give this great success on FRIDAY EVENING,.....AUGUST 6th

AND.....

SATURDAY MATINEE.....

Most positively for the Last Time

THE NEW MACDALEN.

Monday Evening.....August 11th

RISKS! RISKS!

PLATT'S HALL.

Anwiderung! Letzte Woche!

des weltberühmten schottischen Magiers

PROFESSOR VANEK

Auffstellung durchgehends neuer Wunder.

Freitag,.....8. August.

Program.

1. Aufstellung.—Bane wird durch überaus seltene sowie die

praktischen von ihm erfundenen Kunststücke zu zeigen

die Güte haben.

2. Aufstellung.—Bane stellt die besten der Welt an und

unabhängig.

3. Aufstellung.—Bane wird durch überaus seltene sowie die

praktischen von ihm erfundenen Kunststücke zu zeigen

die Güte haben.

4. Aufstellung.—Bane stellt die besten der Welt an und

unabhängig.

Freitag,.....den 9. August 1873.

Matinee.

Carl Schuetz, Geschäftsführer.

E. HERINGHI,

Uhrmacher und Juwelier,

101 Dritte Straße,

nahe Mission,.....San Francisco.

Gehälter von Diamanten, Uhren, Juwelen, silbernen

Gegenständen.

Uhren werden repariert und dafür garantiert.

TECLAW & PIETRZYCKI,

Ärzte und Wundärzte,

N. W. Ecke Stockton

und Post Straße,.....San Francisco.

Offenstunden: Von 9 Uhr Vormittags bis 9 Uhr Abends.

Consultation für Unbekannte unentgeltlich von 9 Uhr

Vormittags bis 12 Uhr Mittags.

JAMES HACKETT,

Marine- und Militärschneider,

(Früher bei Richard Wolfe, Saville Row, London und

Holborn, London, England.)

335½ Dritte Straße,

zwischen Golden Gate und Mission,.....San Francisco.

Damen Kleider und Hüte

auf Bestellung gemacht, im modernsten Style und zu billigen

Preisen.

THE STYLES

For Spring & Summer 1873

Were Introduced SATURDAY, March 4th.

AT ADAMS'

HAT MANUFACTORY.

ADAMS', the Hatter, is the Best and cheapest House

in San Francisco for Hats and Caps. Give him a call,

and judge for yourselves, at

No. 657 Washington street,

Next door to the Hall of Records.

Admission, 10 Cents.

Wm. G. Gilbrecht

ALTSCHUL & HILDEBRANDT,

Importeure und Händler von

Weinen & Liqueuren,

No. 809 Montgomery Straße,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Minister Agent für

Jos. Hooper's Identical Old Bourbon.

Hood & Hayward's H. & H. Key Whisky,

"Home" Wheat Whisky

und "Frisch" und "Gut" Whisky von

Dr. Forster's Alpine Stomach Bitters.

HENRY DUTTON, JR.

JOHN A. MOORE.

DUTTON & MOORE,

DEALERS IN.....

Hay and Grain,

PIER 7.....STEWART STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

M. PERPOLI,

Färber und Flecken-Reiniger,

(von Paris.)

No. 33 Dritte Straße,

zwischen Market und Mission,.....San Francisco.

na. Garbi und reinigt

Seide, Sammet, Spitzen, Shawls, Carpets

und Pelze.

Reinigt auch die in Dampf gewaschenen Kleider von

Seife und allen Flecken und Gerüchen. Gewaschen

günstig, gefärbt und repariert.

New Advertisements.

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE

38 CALIFORNIA ST. SAN FRANCISCO

Die Germania

Lebens - Versicherungs - Gesellschaft

ist die einzige Gesellschaft, welche

Absolute Policen,

unverfallbar und unanfechtbar, aus-

stellt.

Dieselben bleiben, nach zwei Jahren für den darin festgesetz-

ten Betrag von selbst in Kraft. Kein Antrag auf eine andere

police erforderlich. Keine Verzögerung.

CITY of PARIS.

KAINDLER & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Cor. of Montgomery and Sutter sts.,

(Occidental Block.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

SOTOYOME HOUSE

Healdsburg, Sonoma County, Cal.

JOSEPH BLOCH, Proprietor.

This Popular Hotel has been Leased by the un-

derigned for a term of Five Years. He has re-

furnished and thoroughly re-fitted the House and

will endeavor to conduct it in a manner that shall

be satisfactory to the Travelling Public. In the

character of its accommodations it shall be second

to no interior hotel in the State.

For Shortest and Cheapest Route, either to the

Geyers (sixteen miles) or to Skaggs Springs (four-

FOREIGN ITEMS.

PALESTINE.—Dr. London, director of the Lyong-Hospital established at Jerusalem by the Baroness Betty de Rothschild, has issued an interesting statement relative to the benevolent work accomplished by the institution. From the statistical account rendered, we notice that the necessities of 120 females have been attended to, each inmate receiving a complete outfit for the infant, some clothing for the mother and a donation of 10 francs. Of the total number relieved, 48 women were born in Jerusalem, 14 came originally from Russia, and 19 were born in various parts of Turkey. Some of the mothers are very youthful, two being but 15 years old; three, sixteen years of age; five, seventeen years old; nine of the age of eighteen, four of the age of nineteen, and fifteen not behind their twentieth year. The report embraces a period of one year.

With a view of putting a stop to the excesses that have broken out in Bethlehem, the Ottoman authorities have sent thither a large number of troops, forming a garrison, supervised by able and vigilant officers. Telegraphic communication has been established between Bethlehem and Jerusalem.

An association has been formed, and a subscription set on foot in the principal continental cities, for the erection of a Jewish Orphan Asylum in Jerusalem. The Central Committee is at Berlin. So laudable an undertaking should and doubtless will, meet with the success it deserves.

TUNIS.—The Rev. Nathan Bordjel, Ohachem Bashi of Tunis, recently died at the advanced age of 90 years. He was greatly esteemed for his learning, modesty, and unassuming benevolence. His funeral, which took place on the evening of the day on which he died, was witnessed by a concourse of from 12,000 to 15,000 spectators.

HOLLAND.—A deputation from the Portuguese and German congregations of Amsterdam was commissioned to present a petition to the Shah, during his stay at Brussels, praying him to ameliorate the condition of his Jewish subjects. The Deputation was not admitted to the presence of the Persian monarch, but was informed by the Dutch Minister accredited to the Belgian Court that he would hand it over to the Shah.

Amongst the candidates on the legislative ticket, nominated by the Republican Party, we mention specially the following gentlemen, who we think well worth of being recommended to every honest citizen. These gentlemen are Messrs. S. Foster, O. von Rhein, J. Buhler and H. Bancroft. Every one of them being well and most favorably known in our community, will undoubtedly, if elected, reflect but honor upon the important position bestowed on them by the people.

STATE SENATOR.—Wm. H. Sears, Esq., is an excellent choice by the Republican Party for State Senator. He is a gentleman of character and good standing, and will receive the support of all right-thinking men.

The nominees for Harbor Master, Captain Hewitt, is a highly respectable and popular man, and honored by all who knew him. He is worthy of support.

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP.—One Hundred Bucks and a few Ewes, pure blood Spanish Merino, can be seen at Sweeney's Yard, corner Howard and Tenth streets. They are bred from Vermont stock, a portion by Jewett & Bro., of Kern county. Go and look at them.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR—a purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

LADIES ATTENTION.—S. Morgenstern, No. 428 Kearny St., has always on hand, a very large stock of Fancy Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Hosiery, etc., etc., and sells the same at lowest rates. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

—It will be of interest to many of our readers, especial ladies, to be informed that at the Photographic Gallery of Mr. Gustavus Fagersteen, No. 315 Montgomery street, corner of Summer, they will find the very finest finished pictures in the city. Their Medallion Photographs are indeed pretty. We noticed there also several pictures finished in Oil which reflect high credit upon the artistic skill of Mr. Fagersteen, a graduate of the Berlin Royal Painters Academy. The Gallery is open Sundays from half-past 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—We call the especial attention of our co-religionists, to the fact that they can always get the best Bread, Pies, Cakes and Biscuits at reasonable rates from Weston's Bakery, 9 Stockton street. Mr. Weston also supplies parties and balls on reasonable terms.

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHES.—As the holidays are approaching, it may not be amiss to tell our readers, where the best fitting Pants, Vests, or Coats are made. There are many who announce themselves as Merchant Tailors, and do not know the first principle of cutting. We gladly recommend to our readers, Mr. E. Kennedy, No. 505 California street, because his prices like his goods, please all who favor him with orders. Give him a trial and you will never leave him.

House Whitening and Plastering.—If you want your house Repaired, and Whitened as it should be, with all the cracks and defects properly repaired, and the Whitening put on the walls so that it will not rub off, and injure your garments as some do; and if you want your furniture and carpets carefully covered and kept neat and clean, just leave your orders at No. 184 Jessie street, Northeast corner of Third, and oblige Sam'l M. Irwin.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—We are in duty bound for the benefit of our readers, to state that the Overland House, No. 531 and 533 Sacramento street, is the most centrally located, best kept and cheapest side of the Rocky Mountains. It is to a stranger more like a quiet home, than a public house, as the gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. J. E. Shinkov, is determined to make the Overland second to none in this city. The prices are extremely low, and the table the best the market affords. Go to the Overland and you will never patronize any other.

—Thos. McQuire & Co., 608 Market street, Steel Stamp and Stencil Cutters, do all work in their line in the best manner at lowest rates.

PANTALOONS.—The easiest-fitting Pantaloons in this city are made at very reasonable rates, by J. Whalen, Merchant Tailor, 732 Market street.

LESSONS GIVEN ON THE PIANO

BY A YOUNG LADY,
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT.
Terms, \$5 for eight lessons.
Will receive pupils at the house or at their homes.
Apply at 444 SIXTH STREET.

BERRYMAN & DOYLE,

AGENTS FOR...
COOS BAY COAL COMPANY

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COALS,
BULKHEAD.
Between Pacific and Jackson street Wharves,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PACIFIC
BOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY

481 and 483 BRANNAN STREET,
Between Third and Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO,
Is prepared to fill orders for
All Kinds of Boxes,
AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

Orders left with P. HEINTZ, N. E. corner of Sacramento and Front streets, or H. RACOUILLAT & CO., 515 Sacramento street, will be promptly attended to.
Constantly on hand, BOXES of all descriptions, and DRY SPRUCE of every dimension, suitable for Stelving and Wagon purposes.
Resawing and Planing done to order.
The Pacific Box Manufacturing Co. is managed by the following gentlemen: S. D. Gilmore (formerly Hobbs, Gilmore & Co.), James W. Dermody, Treasurer, Frank X. Clcott, Secretary and L. Racouillat, Solicitor.

CALIFORNIA
CRACKER COMPANY,

Nos. 801, 803, 805 and 807
BATTERY STREET,
DEPOT,
NO. 207.....SACRAMENTO STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HOMESTEADS
That Are Homes!

PERSONS IN WANT OF HOUSES ARE REQUESTED to examine the plans of those now being constructed upon that beautifully situated property on Pacific Heights, on the block bounded by Pacific avenue, Buchanan, Webster and Jackson streets, commanding the most magnificent view of any location in the city, and accessible by cars, which pass the doors. These elegant houses are built in the best manner, and will be sold.

On a Credit of Six Years.
Plans and Specifications at office of
JOHN T. LITTLE,
Real Estate Agent,
No. 330 Montgomery street.

Kaiserlich Deutsches
Consulat.

C. A. C. DUSENBERG,
Kaiserlich deutscher Consul.

Office:
314 Sacramento Str.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

\$5 to \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address: G. Sinton & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISSION ST MARKET.

LES. HECHHEIMER. A. LOWELL.
HECHHEIMER & LOWELL,
871 Mission street, near Fifth, San Francisco.

We keep constantly on hand the very best quality
OF...
AMERICAN BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON,
SPRING LAMB,

And also Kosher Sausages, Smoked Beef, Brains. Prompt attention paid to orders in the country. All Meats will be sold at the lowest market rates. Fresh Vegetables of all kinds.
Give us a call and you will get bargains.
All goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

P. S. ESTRADA,
No. 708 Battery street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Wagonmaker and Repairer,
—AND—
HORSE SHOEING
Neatly done at very reasonable rates.

J. RAYNOR,
Formerly ROSS & RAYNOR,
Contractor for

Raising & Moving Buildings
Does all work in his line in the best manner,
at lowest rates.

NO. 1046.....HOWARD STREET,
Between Sixth and Seventh.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

SAM. SCHWAB, Proprietor.
HELENA, MONTANA.
This Hotel is centrally located, and is the Cheapest and best House West of St. Louis.

A. & E. NEWLAND'S
Livery Stable,

SEVENTH STREET,
Opposite the Railroad Depot, OAKLAND.
Carriages constantly in attendance on arrival of every train.—Carriages, Buggies and Saddle Horses to let at all hours.—Horses boarded by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION.—MR. B. LIEBERT respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that a new class will be formed July 1st, for instruction on the violin, and a few more pupils can be accepted.
By request, a class for young ladies will be formed. Inquire,
NO. 119 O'FARRELL STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

W. H. BURTON,
AWNING MAKER,

159 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET,
Near Howard.....San Francisco.
Awnings for private residences a specialty.—Boiler and Steamships fitted at shortest notice.
All sizes of Boiler and Pipe felt, also, Hairfelt of every description constantly on hand.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
Breach Loading Shot Guns, \$40 to \$300. Double Shot Guns, \$8 to \$150. Single Guns, \$3 to \$200. Rifles, \$8 to \$75. Revolvers, \$6 to \$35. Pistols, \$1 to \$25. Gun Materials, Fishing Tackle, etc. Large discounts to dealers or clubs. Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express O. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE
need. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address with 6 cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 178 Greenwich street, New York.

H. J. HINCK,

Spezial-Experten
Spezial-Experten und Provisionen,
Weinen, Riqueuren und Cigarren,
Z. C. von Ellis
und Wolf Strasse.....San Francisco.
Weinen werden nach allen Theilen der Stadt transportiert geliefert.

DONOVAN & HAYES,

House, Ship, Sign, Steamboat and
Ornamental Painters,
Paper Hanging, Gilding, Glazing, Etc.
No. 319 Davis street.....Near Clay,
San Francisco.

WM. GREEN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
GOLD AND PLATED JEWELRY,
No. 200 Sansome st.,
N. E. corner of Pine.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Having just returned from Europe and the Eastern States with a large assortment of Solid Gold Jewelry and others, I am enabled to supply the trade at the Lowest Rates.
Country Dealers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Wood and Coal Depot,

1414 and 1416 PINE STREET,
Between Larkin and Polk, San Francisco.
Constantly on hand and for sale, in lots to suit,
Wood and Coal of all kinds, Hay Grain and Feed, Rocky Mountain Coal.
JOS. SEALE & CO.....Proprietors
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

JACOB KOHLER,

(Formerly of the Firm of KOHLER BROS.)
Would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 15 Second st., opposite the Grand Hotel, to
243 Third street, between Clementina and Tehama
Where he intends to keep the best stock of
Tin Ware and Cook Stoves

In the city of San Francisco. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Plumbing and Gas Fitting, and all kinds of Jobbing, done to order. TIN ROOFING will be put on in the best manner and style, and warranted to give satisfaction. I manufacture my own Tin Ware, do my own work and guarantee satisfaction.
No. 243 Third street, San Francisco.

TOEDTER & HOFFMANN,

Reisefahrer von G. Drenthoff,
Lithographien,
Ecke von Washington und Kearny Strassen,
San Francisco.
Alle in unter Aufsicht einrichtenden Arbeiten werden auf Bitte, Schnelligkeit und Billigkeit ausgeführt, sowie für die besten Preise in jedem Falle garantiert.

PHILIP BERICHTE & CO.

Successors to Hue & Schmidt,
No. 535 Commercial street,
2 doors below Montgomery, San Francisco.
Importers and Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Drugs,
CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, Etc.

A complete assortment of all articles used by Bakers, Confectioners, Soda Manufacturers, Liquor Dealers, Attorneys, Dryers, Hair Dressers, etc., kept constantly on hand.

H. ISRAELSKY & CO.

Commission Merchants
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dairy Produce, Poultry, Eggs, Butter,
Cheese, Etc., Etc.
81 and 83 California Market, San Francisco
Goods delivered free of Charge. Prompt attention paid to country orders.
1000 lbs Pure Geese, Fekihara for sale. Geese Grease always on hand.
Poultry killed strictly Kosher and furnished to Weddings, Parties, etc., at the very lowest prices.
Consignments solicited.

J. D. YOUNGCLAUS,

Reisefahrer von
Gerten, Damer, Knaben und Kindern
Schufen & Stiefeln
—\$35—
Gutter Strohe, nahe Station,San Francisco.
Alle Sorten Stiefeln und Schuhe auf Bestellung gemacht und reparirt.
Bei Gebrauch von nur dem besten Material und der solidsten Arbeit, sollte die Reparatur des Schuhwerks mit zu rechnen.

J. W. MCGINN,

Sattler und Tapezier,
—1127—
Mission Strasse, zwischen Tier und Tier.....San Francisco.
Sattel, Geschirre, Zügel und Reitzeug stets auf Lager.
Reisefahrer auf alle Teile und Schnelle.
Reparaturen prompt ausgeführt.

E. B. CLARK,

Carpenter and Builder,
SHOP.....816 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Orders left at Wm. Borer's Hardware Store, 610 Sacramento street, promptly attended to.
Stores fitted up and all kinds of Jobbing attended to on reasonable terms.

CAMERON & HULL,

WOOD TURNERS,
D. A. MACDONALD & CO'S MILLS,
218 Stuart street, between Howard and Folsom.
.....AND.....
409 Mission street.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Columns, Newels, Balusters, Ten Pin Balls, Billiard Balls and Brackets, Designs for all kinds of Scroll Sawing.—Cabinet and Ship Turning done to order.

GEO. K. PORTER,

MANUFACTURER OF...
Boots & Shoes,
No. 204....Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

SMITH'S ROTARY BROILER.—ADAPTED
to all Classes and Sizes of Stoves and Ranges. Broils Fish, Flesh or Food quicker and with better flavor than any Method ever before adopted, and Without Smoke or Smell in the room.
The meat is turned as simply as turning the hand over, by rotating the Broiler. It also serves for a Flat-iron Cover.
For sale by:
C. B. SMITH.....747 Mission street,
(Opp. St. Patrick's Church); also by
G. & W. SPOOK.....427 Pine street.

GILBERT & MOORE,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Office,
AND SETTEES,
Sole Agents of the Celebrated

NEW STERLING SCHOOL DESK,

With Carved Back and Carved Slate Hinge Seat, the neatest in design, the strongest and the best. Six sizes made, double and single. Superior to all others in Comfort, Durability and Beauty.
Office Furniture a Specialty with us.
Parties wishing to fit up Offices will find it to their advantage to call on us.
GILBERT & MOORE,
Successors to ERLIN & MOORE,
SALESROOM, 319 Bush st., opp. Mercantile Library.
FACTORY.....445 BRANNAN STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

JAS. HAMILTON,

Successor to A. HOLMES,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
304 Montgomery street, near Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

F. W. MULLER,

No. 1113 Mission street.....Corner Seventh,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Carriage Making

BLACKSMITHING,
Brewers, Express and Milk Wagons, and all kinds of Jobbing,
Promptly attended to at Low Prices. Also, all kinds of Angles for Buildings.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

For Japan and China.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMER LEAVES
SAN FRANCISCO, on the 1st and 10th of every month, at noon, for Yokohama and Nagasaki.
August 1—COLORADO, Capt. Harris.
August 10—QUANG BE, Capt. Lachlan.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA

Leave at twelve o'clock noon, on the 5th and 19th of each month, for Panama, and connecting, via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.
August 5—ALASKA, Capt. Nolan.
August 19—MONTANA, Capt. Parker.
All Steamers will call at Massalia, Marseilles, and Acapulco, and all (except Alaska) call at San Diego. Steamers of the 19th connect at Acapulco for all Central American Ports.
Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queens-town, Southampton, Bremen, Br. Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.
When the sailing date of China or Panama Steamers falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday.

FOR HONOLULU.

The steamship COSTA RICA, Captain Lapidge, will leave at 3 P. M. as follows: Thursday, July 24; Saturday, August 25; Wednesday, September 24.
Returning, will leave Honolulu August 7; September 6; October 5.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.
Steamers will leave at 9 A. M. as follows:
MOHONGO, Capt. Douglas, Wednesday, August 6; Monday, August 18; Friday, August 29.
ORIZABA, Capt. Johnston, Thursday, July 31; Tuesday, August 12; Saturday, August 23.
THE MOHONGO WILL CALL AT
San Simeon and San Luis Obispo.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
GIPSY, Capt. Rogers, for San Diego and way ports, carrying acids, oils and combustibles Wednesday, July 30; Friday, August 16; Saturday, August 20, at 3 P. M.

For Magdalena Bay, Cape San Lucas, Mazatlan, Guaymas and La Paz.
The steamship CALIFORNIA, Captain Metzger, will leave at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, August 26.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 9 o'clock P. M., on the 25th.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, at their wharf, corner of First and Brannan streets.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

C. P. R.

COMMENCING
SUNDAY, June 29th, 1873.
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave

SAN FRANCISCO
7.00 A. M. (Daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
7.30 A. M. (Daily), Cal. E. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

12 M. (Sundays excepted), Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7.30, 8.10, 9.20, 10.10 and 11.20 A. M.; 12.10, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15, 6.30, 8.15, 9.20 and 11.30 P. M.—(9.20, 11.20 and 8.50 to Oakland only).
Leave Brooklyn, (for San Francisco), 4.30, 6.40, 7.50, 9.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 1.30, 2.40, 4.35, 6.10, 7.35 and 10.10 P. M.
Leave Oakland, 4.50, 6.50, 8.00, 9.10, 10.00, and 11.10 A. M.; 12.00, 1.40, 2.30, 3.50, 6.35, 6.20, 8.35 and 10.20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—From San Francisco, 7.20, 9.30 and 11.15 A. M.; 1.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 7.50 P. M. (7.20, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only).
From Hayward (for San Francisco), 4.30, 7.00 and 10.45 A. M.; and 3.30 P. M.
From Fruit Vale, 6.25, 7.35, 9.00 and 11.20 A. M.; 1.30, 4.05 and 5.30 P. M.

Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent.

NEWTON BROTHERS & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TEAS, FOREIGN GOODS
AND GROCERIES,
119 and 121 Front street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE KEEPERS.

Best Family Groceries
At the Lowest Rates.

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.
Ladies will find it to their advantage to purchase their Groceries, Wines and Liquors at
WM. J. HARDY,
No. 4 Fifth street.....Near Market.

Every article guaranteed to be of the best quality.
HENRY KOHN. J. LUSTRY.

HENRY KOHN & CO.

Mechanics' Box Factory
MECHANICS' MILL,
Corner Fremont and Mission street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders promptly attended to.—Patrons respectfully solicited.

JNO. E. W. COLEMAN,

Painter and Whitener,
No. 1924 FOLSOM STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth, San Francisco.

Paper Hanging, Painting, Whitening, Graining, Wall Coloring, Varnishing.
Orders promptly attended to.—Patrons respectfully solicited.

JEWELRY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SILVERWARE

WATCHES

DIAMONDS, Etc., Etc.

GO TO...

J. W. TUCKER & CO.

N. W. CORNER

Montgomery and Sutter sts.



THE NEW FLORENCE.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE improvements made since the opening of the year 1872, in the mechanism of the Florence Machine, as well as in the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. For those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator (like the Singer or Howe machines), we have Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features of other machines with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent,
19 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET,
Grand Hotel Building, SAN FRANCISCO.

H. TRAUBE
Schmied- und Maschinenbau.
Südwest-Ecke von Clay und Kearny Straße.
Reparatur aller Maschinen und Schmiedarbeiten.
Eisen- und Stahlarbeiten.
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Ich will nicht Schuld tragen an seinem Unglück. — Gott im Himmel, dieser Mann sagt, ich werde Schuld tragen an seinem Tod. Der Ausdruck seiner Züge war wieder irrtümlich und geistesabwesend geworden, allein er sammelte sich rasch und fuhr fort:

Ich werde helfen den Mann ins Spital zu tragen; es ist Gott mehr wohlgefällig sich zu erbarmen über seine Mitmenschen, als sich aufzuwerfen über sie. — Er glitt mit der Hand über die hohe Stirn, als ob er etwas mit ihr fortwische, das ihm über die Augen zu fallen drohte; die Gelfelder murmelten zu seinen Worten, doch er setzte ruhig hinzu: Geht und helfet denen, die bedrängt sind, denn es wird noch thun, und Eure Sünden Euch vergehen werden, wenn sie zu vergehen sind.

Damit schritt er mit der Bahre, die der Zimmermann am hinteren Ende gefasst hatte, vorwärts; neben ihm ging Sybille und wies ihm die Richtung, die er einzuschlagen hatte. Doch schien dies kaum nötig, denn es war als ob der Fremde sie instinktiv traf, so richtig bog er in die Gassen, die auf dem nächsten Wege zum Spital hinführten. Endlich erreichten sie dasselbe ein hohes, düsteres Gebäude, das in einer engen Gasse unheimlich und unheimlich verfiel lag. Die fast lichtlosen Räume machten einen traurigen Eindruck; Wärter mit ängstlichen Gesichtern liefen ab und zu und klinkerten. Da kommt der Fünftste, sagte Einer von ihnen schauernd, doch ein Anderer unterbrach ihn lachend:

Ziehst Du noch, Jörg Hansen? Der Spaß wird Dir bald vergehen; nur hinein mit ihm, frisch, immer mehr es wird lustig. Er öffnete die Thür eines großen, dunklen Raumes, aus dem eine dumpfe, überdrückende Luft hervorbrach. Geht diesem einen eigenen Zimmer, sagte Sybille vorstehend, er wird es begehnen. Der Spitalwärter sah sie frech an. Wird er? fragte er hässlich; nun, wird's nicht lange zu begehnen haben, aber's kommt theuer und muß vorher berichtet werden, eh' er uns abfährt. Ist vielleicht Ihr Schatz, Jungfer?

Das Mädchen wurde roth bei den letzten Worten; doch sie nestelte ruhig an eine kleine Goldkette, die sie am Hals trug los und reichte sie dar. Nehmt vor der Hand dies als Pfand für die Bezahlung sagte sie.

Sie muß mir noch einen Fuß drauf geben, Jungfer, antwortete der Wärter mit unerschämter Grinasse, indem er die Hand begierig nach der Kette ausstreckte, vielleicht gefall' ich Ihr, wenn der Lieblinge crepirt ist. Da er wurde von zwei Seiten unterbrochen: von dem Zimmermann, der ihm einen so gewaltigen Streich mit der flachen Hand ins Gesicht gab, daß er in ein lautes Klagegeheul ausbrach, während der Alte die goldene Kette seiner Faust entriß, die er dem Mädchen zurückgab, und jenem statt derselben ein paar Goldstücke, die er hastig aus einer verborgenen Tasche geholt, hineindrückte.

Die Schweinsaugen des Gefasteten funkelten heimlich in das Gesicht des jungen Bürgers, der wohl ein antwortlos ein Nebengemach aufschloß und die Thüren eintreten ließ. Es war eine enge, niedere Stube, in welcher durch ein einziges, dicht mit Eisengittern vergittertes Fenster kaltes, unfreundliches Licht fiel.

Es ist die Tobjelle, sagte er widerwärtig grinsend, die wird wohl für das Gelichter passen. Doch er hütete sich es lauter zu sprechen, als daß höchstens Sybille es verstehen konnte; allein auch diese gab nicht Licht darauf. Bruder Dominicus stand neben dem Zimmermann; er hatte eine Frage aus den Lippen, die er schon öfter wieder zurückgeschluckt endlich brachte er sie mit etwas abgewandten Gesicht hervor.

Kennt Ihr den jungen Mann, den das Unglück betroffen? fragte er. Der Zimmermann zuckte die Achseln. Ich nicht, die Jungfer kennt ihn, erwiderte er. Ich dachte auch Ihr, fügte er, sich gegen den Alten richtend, bei, da Ihr Euch seiner so fürsorglich annahmt.

Der Greis wich dem forschenden Blick, den der Sprecher auf ihn heftete, aus. Es ist die Pflicht der Brüderlichkeit, der ich angehöre, versetzte er unsicher, wie viel mehr kommt es mir zu, als Euch, der barmherzig war und sich der Gefahr bloßgab, ohne jede Pflicht. Der Herr, der ewige Gott, lohn es Euch.

Er ergriff mit krampfhaftem Druck die Hand des Bürgers, der verwundert die Thränen sah, die über das podernarbige Gesicht des Bürgers herabfielen. Dieser drehte hastig den grauen Kopf:

Ich meine, damit man den Angehörigen des Jünglings Nachricht erstatten kann, fuhr er zögernd fort, wenn Ihr seinen Namen und seine Wohnung wißt, Jungfer? und daß man einen guten Arzt fände, einen sehr guten Arzt, ob er auch verlangen möchte für die Behandlung was er wolle.

Ich gehe, antwortete Sybille ruhig, und werde alles befragen. Wollt Ihr bleiben und auf den Kranken achten, bis ich zurückkomme?

Der Greis nickte zustimmend. Ich werde bleiben, entgegnete er; wollt Ihr mir nicht zuvor sagen den Namen dieses jungen Mannes, damit ich könnte zu seinen Eltern schicken, wenn Ihr bekämet Verhinderung, Jungfer?

Das Mädchen schüttelte den Kopf. Es wird mich nichts hindern, entgegnete sie, wartet, Sie ging zur Thür, der Zimmermann folgte ihr nach. Die Augen des Alten rollten unruhig in ihren Höhlen, seine Lippen zitterten.

Sie wollen mir nicht sagen den Namen, schluchzte der Greis, und ich muß sehen, ob ich kann auferwecken den Tod.

Er trat an das Bett, auf dem der Kranke ausgebreitet bewegungslos lag und neigte sich über sein Gesicht. Er betrachtete ihn und zauberte, endlich legte er die Lippen an sein Ohr und flüsterte rufend ein Wort hinein und ließ einen Freudenruf aus, denn wieder hob der Jüngling die Wimper und sah ihn mit glänzenden Augen an, doch dabei

wie im Traum, glitt der Schimmer eines freundlichen Lächelns über das halb erstarrte Antlitz.

Die sehnigen Finger des Alten drückten sanft die Lider zur Ruh hinab. Sie wollten mir nicht sagen den Namen, murmelte er, als ob mein Auge blind geworden und nicht mehr könnte sehen, wie vor zwanzig Jahren.

Ein geistvoller Zug lag in seinem Gesicht, er wiederholte immer ein Wort zwischen den Lippen und laute sich zu Häupten des Lagers nieder, den Mantel um seine hagere Gestalt geschlagen und den Kopf mit der Capuze verhüllt, daß nur die großen, unruhigen harrenden Augen aus der Verfassung hervorleuchteten.

Draußen auf der Gasse trennte sich Sybille von ihrem Begleiter. Ich muß allein gehen, sagte sie bestimmt, als er Wiene machte, ihr auch jetzt zu folgen, lebt wohl und habt Dank. Sie reichte ihm freundlich ihre niedliche Hand zum Abschied, die er zart in seine schwielenden Finger nahm. Sie lächelte, als sie den Abstand gewahrte, es ist das Handwerk, Jungfer, sagte er verlegen.

Doch sie fiel ihm rasch ins Wort. „Das ist gut,“ besto tüchtiger sind sie für die Arbeit, und Mädchen zu beschützen, die in ihrer Nähe in Gefahr gerathen, fügte sie schelmisch hinzu.

Das große Kind erröthete bis über die Ohren. Ich möchte nicht aufdringlich sein, Jungfer, stotterte er, und weiß nicht, ob ich es wäre, wenn ich auch die Frage an Euch richtete, die der Alte uns nachrief, das heißt — er gerieth in Verwirrung und stockte — wenn Ihr wieder einmal des Schutzes bedürftig wäret, so heißt sich Franz Waldhofer und Ihr könnt am Rhein jedes Kind nach dem Schiffszimmermeister fragen.

Das Mädchen knigte zierlich. Ich heiße Sybille Reinbacher, antwortete sie mit ernstschmelzenden Lächeln, und mein Vater ist Wärter am Frankfurter Thor und sieht alle Leute, die hinaus und herein passieren, und sein Tochterlein macht es wie er. Doch nun hütet Gott, Waldhofer, es hat Eil' sie schüttelte ihm noch einmal die Hand und ging schnellen Schrittes die Gasse hinab und er auf der Gasse gehend bleibend, nach, bis sie am die Ecke verschwand. Dann wanderte auch er, in entgegengesetzter Richtung, davon. Die Straßen waren nicht mehr so leblos als wie zuvor; überall drängten sich die Geister, Fußgänger improvisirend und Gefänge plärrend, umher, ab und zu sah man sie einen Todten oder Sterbenden umfassen, der auf der Gasse zusammengebrochen.

Zeit wenigen Stunden war die Pest in Köln, aber wie ein Feuer, das über Keißler läuft, durchzog sie die Stadt. Sie trock über die Dächer, drang durch die Ritzen, kam in der Luft, im Wasser, aus dem Erdboden heraus. Sie packte die Opfer, die sie sich auszuwählen, mit unfehlbarer Hand, wohin sie vor ihr zu fliehen suchten, und schritt gleichgültig an denen vorüber, welche sie nicht erkannten, — hochlachend ließ sie den Arm zurück, der nach ihr gesehrt.

Franz Waldhofer wich ihr nicht aus, aber er suchte sie auch nicht mehr, und ging, ohne einen Blick auf die Opfer, welche sie gefaßt, zu werfen, durch die Gassen, bis er an den Rhein hinunter kam. Die Sonne stand jetzt hoch und glänzte wieder aus dem Fluß, der in langen spiegelnden Wellen ruhig seine Wasser zur See hinabwühlte.

Der junge Bürger blieb einige Minuten stehen und blickte träumerisch über den breiten Strom, in die sommerliche Ferne des gegenüberliegenden Ufers hinaus, dann trat er in das Häuschen, vor dem er stand, und kam mit veranlagter Kleidung wieder hervor, und mit einer Art bewaffnet, die er auf die am Gefaße aufgethürmten Balken schlang, daß er nicht das vernünftige Lächeln sah, das seinen Mund umspielte, glauben konnte, er zimmere einen Hefensarg für die hüllige Stadt Köln.

Viertes Capitel.

Auch in den Straßen, durch die Sybille schnell dahinschritt, ertönte Jammer und Wehklagen. Sie verfolgte jetzt denselben Weg, den der Jüngling, dem ihre Augen vom Thorhause nachschauen, Verberben um sich breitend am Abend zuvor gemacht. Elende Weiber stürzten, nach Aerzte schreiend, aus den Häusern und freistrichen auf den Gassen umher; das Mädchen ließ sich nicht von ihrer Heftigkeit hängen, sie kannte die Richtung, der sie zustrebte und ging rasch weiter. Bald kam sie an den Brunnen, auf dessen Platte Hellem in der Nacht bewußtlos zusammengefallen. Es war eine Bluthode davor, und noch immer umfanden Leute mit erregten Gesichtern, furchsam und neugierig zugleich, den Fleck, und taufchten flüsternd geheimnißvolle Muthmaßungen aus. Sie wendeten erwartungsvoll die Augen, als Sybille an ihnen vorüberstritt und in das geöffnete Ghettothor eintrat. Dann wiperte sie eifrig mit den Fingern ihr nachdenklich.

Drimmen in der Judengasse war es still wie im Grabe. Es war ein auffälliger Gegenstand zu dem von allen Enden wiederholenden Geheiß, das die Stadt erfüllte. Kein Schrei, kein Lärm, kaum ein lauter Ton unterbrach den ruhigen Umlauf des Tages. Alles war wie sonst, die Thüren geöffnet, die Trödelwägen vor ihnen festgeboten, abgeputzt und von jedem Staubhaken gesäubert wie jeher. So eilig Sybille vorwärts zu kommen suchte, hielt sie doch inne und überlief mit verwunderten Blick die Sorglosigkeit, die sie hier umgab. Kein Mensch war auf den Treppen oder am Fenster zu sehen; es war als ob noch nie das Geheiß ein menschliches Wesen übermannt, sich unwach, fremde Habe anzuweisen, und noch weniger als ob die Befürchtung derselben von jähem Todesgefahr, als mit der sie der Einsturz ihres Hauses treffen konnte, bedroht wären.

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